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JOSIAH FRANCIS,
Book-Keeper and General Agent

TERMS REDUCED TO
Two Dollars in advance,
OR
THREE AT THE END OF THE YEAR.

Advertisements—$1 for first insertion of 12 lines; for every subsequent insertion, 50 cents.
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Agent—V. B. PALMER,
Office—160 Nassau Street, (Tribune Buildings,) Opposite City Hall, New York.
" 59 Pine, below Third Street Philadelphia.
" South East corner of Baltimore and Calver streets, Baltimore.
" 12 State street, Boston.

BUSINESS CARDS.

J. & J. F. SEYMOUR & CO.
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
China, Glass, and Earthenware,
No. 63 Pearl Street.
J. SEYMOUR,
J. F. SEYMOUR, } NEW YORK.
H. BENEDICT.

KEEP always a large stock of China, Glass and Earthenware, and will make it the interest of the Merchants of Illinois to call on them for supplies.
Nov. 3. 1845. 743

C. D. BRADFORD,
WESTERN PRODUCE
—&—
COMMISSION MERCHANT
NO 64 POYDRAS STREET,
NEW ORLEANS.

FORWARDING done promptly and liberal advances made on produce to be sent to other ports for sale.
Refer to Wood, Shaw, Anderson, and Thompson St. Louis.
New Orleans, October 22, 1845.

JOHN B. TAYLOR,
Commission Merchant,
BEARDSTOWN, ILL.
May 9, 1845. 716—y

CONN & CHAMBERS,
Commission and Forwarding
MERCHANTS,
MEREDOSIA, ILLINOIS.
March 19, 1846, 760m6

James C. Conkling,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law.
WILL continue to practice his profession, in the Supreme and Circuit Courts of the State and District Court of the United States. Office opposite the 2nd Presbyterian Church. August, 1845.

S. W. Robbins,
ATTORNEY and Counsellor at Law, practices in the Courts of this judicial circuit, the Supreme Court of the State, and the U. S. Circuit and District Courts of Illinois. June, 1845.

C. EMERSON, J. R. GORIN,
Emerson & Gorin,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
And Solicitors in Chancery.
Decatur, Ill.
WILL attend to any legal business in the 8th Judicial Circuit—All Collections and Agencies from abroad attended to promptly.
March 26, 1844. 649—tf

James Monroe Ruggles,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law and Solicitor in Chancery,
Winchester, Scott County,
WILL attend, with fidelity, to any business that may be intrusted to him in the Federal, Supreme, and inferior courts of Illinois.

David Logan,
ATTORNEY and Counsellor at Law—Springfield, Illinois.
August 28th 1844. 679—tf

Charles R. Welles,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, AND
MASTER in Chancery in the Circuit Court of the United States.

F. S. D. Marshall,
ATTORNEY and Counsellor at Law and Solicitor in Chancery. Bath, Mason Co. Illinois.

John T. Stuart and B. S. Edwards,
ATTORNEYS and Counsellors at Law, Springfield, Illinois.

Wm. J. Ferguson,
COUNSELLOR and Attorney at Law, Springfield, Illinois—office north side of the square, over Fisher & Doyle's Store.

Geo. W. Powers,
ATTORNEY and Counsellor at Law and Solicitor in Chancery,—Decatur, Macon County, Illinois.
Dec. 25, 1845. 744y

Baker & Matheny,
Counsellors and Attornies at Law.
OFFICE in the North Room under the Journal Office—Springfield, Illinois.

WM. I. FERGUSON, Springfield Ills. WILLIAM WALKER Camden, Logan Co.
Ferguson & Walker,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law.
WILL practice in copartnership in the Counties of Logan and Mason. Nov. 1st 1845.

Doctor Wallace,
WILL give prompt attention to all commands he may be favored with in the city, in his professional avocation. Office Drug Store.

Doctor McNiel's
OFFICE at J. W. Keys' shop, near the north east corner of the public square.

J. RUCKEL,
UPHOLSTERER AND PAPER HANGER.
SHOP at E. M. Hinkle's—opposite the Methodist Church. Band-Boxes constantly on hand.
Springfield, Feb. 25, 1846. 757 y

Thomas Alsop,
CLOCK and Watch Repairer—On the Square, directly south of the State House—has for sale gold and silver watches, jewelry, spectacles, fine cutlery, etc. Clocks and watches repaired and warranted.

Ives & Curran,
CLOCK AND WATCH REPAIRERS, JEWELERS AND SILVER WARE MANUFACTURERS—One door west of D. M. Hitchcock & Co's. Iron Store, south side of the square. Oct 1845.

Real Estate Agency, Springfield.
THE undersigned will attend to the selling of real estate, renting farms, paying taxes, searching records, renting houses and town property, examining and perfecting Pension claims, &c.
Office on the west side of the public square.
WRIGHT & ABEL.
Springfield, July 10, 1845. 624tf

Land and Collecting Agency.
THE Subscribers have formed a partnership, under the firm of Levering & Conkling, for the purpose of attending to a General Land and Collecting Agency through the State, and respectfully ask the patronage of their friends and the public generally, pledging themselves to attend to all the business entrusted to them, with promptness, fidelity, and punctuality. They respectfully refer to
ROMULUS RIGGS, Esq. Philadelphia.
ELISHA RIGGS, Esq. New York.
RIGGS & LEVERING, St. Louis
SEPTIMUS LEVERING.
JAMES C. CONKLING.
Springfield 31st December, 1845. 749—tf

I. S. Britton.—Real Estate Agent,
FOR selling, leasing and purchasing Real estate and paying of taxes—office south of the public square—Springfield Illinois. May 13, '4

CORN.
WE will pay the highest market price in cash or goods at cost prices for 100,000 bushels of Corn delivered at our Warehouse. S. M. TINLEY, & Co.
Springfield, Nov. 17th, 1845.

FRENCH AND GERMAN TOYS—now on hand and for sale by WATSON.

Lost,
ON Saturday last, 18th inst. in this city, a Ten Dollar bill, on the Miner's Bank at Dubuque.—any person finding said bill will be rewarded, by leaving it at this office. April 20, 1846.

Charles R. Pelton, M. D.
DENTIST.
Office at the American House. Jan. 1, 1846.

GROCERIES.
John M. Buckhardt,
HAS constantly on hand for sale Groceries of every variety—among which will be found the following—

100 sacks G A and L B salt	2 doz Collin & Root's axes
50 bbls. Kenwha salt	8 bbls. cider vinegar
8 hhds sugar	1 cask saleratus
4 bbls loaf and crushed do	2 bbls ground and chipped Logwood
60 bags coffee	2 casks Dutch madder
500 lbs Teas, best kinds	100 lbs sup Spanish float Indigo
20 bxs sperm & tallow candles	2 doz Ames' shovels
20 bbls N O molasses	1 tierce Rice
25 kegs nails from 3d to 12d	1 bale raw cotton
6 doz painted buckets	12 boxes rosin, castile, and sweet scented soap
6 bbls Mackerel	200 lbs shot and bar lead
6 boxes codfish	10 boxes Virginia and Missouri chewing and smoking tobacco
12 bxs 8x10 and 10x12 glass	200 lbs. alum and copperas
6000 principe segars	3 bbls tar
2500 doz Eagle and Hope cotton yarn	
12 groce patent matches	
300 setts common teas and twiffers	

Coffee mills, curry combs, brushes, bed cords, coil rope, brimstone, flour sulphur, raisins, almonds, cinnamon, cloves, mustard, chocolate, ginger, mace, salts, starch, ground cinnamon and pepper, camphor sporting powder, sweet oils, turpentine, sheet and ounce pins, needles, fish hooks and lines, slates and pencils, plain and fluted thimbles, grain scythes, grass scythes and sneads, scythe stones clothes pins, Rogers' pen knives, table and tea spoons combs, blacking, percussion caps, hay forks, shoe and saddle tacks, castings crockery ware, tin ware, brooms, writing paper, ink wines and liquors, etc. etc.

ALSO A FEW ARTICLES OF DRY GOODS.
Such as calicoes, brown and bleached domestics, apron checks, ginghams, handkerchiefs, drillings, cottonades, bed tickings, etc. etc.
The above articles, will be sold cheap for cash or exchanged for country produce. May 17, 1845.

GROCERIES.
J. BUNN is now receiving and will have in store in a few days the largest and best assorted stock of GROCERIES, WINES, LIQUORS, NAILS, GLASS, &c. &c., ever offered for sale in this city. His stock consists in part of the following articles, to wit:

35 Hhds. prime NO Sugar,	50 bbls Ohio Rectd. Whiskey
16 bbls Boston Loaf and Crushed Sugar	2 Pipes H Gin
5 boxes white Hav. sugar	4 do F Brandy
40 bbls N. O. Molasses,	10 bbls N Y do
16 do sugar house do	10 do do Gin
135 bags Rio, Hav. Laguyra & Java coffee.	10 do Wine Vinegar
5 casks old Port Cabello do	2 casks Pure Port Wine
2 do Rice	2 do Pure Maderia do
2 do Boston Saleratus	10 do Low Priced do
43 boxes Y H J & G P Teas	1 do Jam. Rum
40 do Sperm Candles	1 do Irish Whiskey
30 do Mould do	6 do London Porter in qt and pint bottles
20 do Yellow Soap	50 boxes claret Wine
20 do Fancy do	20 Baskets Champaign do
5 do Castile do	5 boxes of Muskat do
15 do Underwoods Lemon Syrup	5 do Brandy cherries
10 do Pickles	20 do do Fruits
10 do Ketchup & Pepper	20,000 Principe Cigars
10 Sauce	10,000 Regalia do
10 do Mustard	10,000 Havana do
10 do Starch	5 gro. Paste Blacking
20 do M R Raisins	20 do Friction Matches
15 do Drums Sultana do	60 Reams Wrapping Paper
1 cask Zante Currants	20 do Ruled Cap do
2 boxes French Preserves	100 Kegs White Lead
6 do Lemons	200 gals Linseed oil
100 kegs Boston Nails ass'd	100 do Spirits Turpentine
60 doz Painted Pails	50 do Copal Varnish
25 do Brooms	1 cask Glue
40 do Hemp Bed Cords	1 do Black lead
10 coils Manilla Cordage	1 do Red do
2 Cerons S F Indigo	1 do Lampblack
2 Casks Madder	1 do Yellow Ochre
1 do Ground Logwood	1 do Spanish brown
1 do do Camwood	2 do Ven. Red
1 do Copperas	25 Kegs Rifle Powder
1 do Allum	100 Bags shot
1 do Chalk	500 lbs Bar Lead
5 do W R Chess	250 sacks G A Salt
	50 do D P do

Pepper, Alspice, Nutmegs, Mace, Cloves, Cinnamon, Race & Ground Ginger &c. &c.
Shad, Salmon, Mackerel, Herring and Codfish, Lard Sperm, & Tanners Oil, etc, etc.
He deems it useless to remark how, where or by whom the goods were purchased, suffice it to say they are for sale on as good if not better terms than any other House can or will sell.
Springfield, June 5, 1844.

WALLACE & DILLER,
Wholesale and Retail
DRUGGISTS,
OFFER for sale a general assortment of FRESH DRUGS, MEDICINES, PATENT MEDICINES, CHEMICLES, OILS, PAINTS, VARNISHES, DYE-STUFFS, PERFUMERY, &c., &c., &c.
A fresh and good supply of the different articles in our line has lately been received, which will be sold Wholesale and Retail on the most accommodating terms.
Physicians, Druggists, Country Merchants, Fullers, Dyers, Hatters and others, will do well by giving us a call before purchasing elsewhere.
The following comprises a part of our Patent Medicines:
Syrup of Liverwort, British Oil, German Pills, Fahenstock's Vermifuge, Harlem Oil, Godfrey's Cordial, Opodeldoc, Hooper's Pills, Judkin's Ointment, Bateman's Drops, Lee's Pills, Cook's Pills, Nerve and Bone Liniment, Garoner's Liniment, Rowan's Tonic Mixture, Thompson's Eye Water, Turlington's Balsam, Seidlitz and Soda Powders, Anti-Dyspeptic Pills, Peter's Pills, Brandreth's Pills, Miles' Tomato Pills, etc., etc.
Springfield, Ills., May 14, 1845.

FRESH GROCERIES.
Iles & Pasfield,
West side the Public Square,
ARE receiving direct from New Orleans, a full supply of Fresh Groceries—
Selected with care by one of the partners, consisting, in part, of the following articles, viz.

Java, Rio, Mocha and Laguira Coffee	Sperm and Tallow Candles
N Orleans and Loaf Sugar (double and single refined)	Castile, Rosin and sweet scented Soap
N. Orleans sugar house molasses	Western Reserve Cheese
Raisins, Rice, Alspice	Dried apples and Peaches
Black and Cayenne pepper	Segars, Shot and bar Lead
Cloves, Nutmegs, Mace	Castings and Nails, assorted sizes
Cinnamon, Mustard	Queens and Glassware
Mackrel, Shad, Herring	Cotton Yarn, Camphor
Codfish, Vinegar	Best chewing and smoking Tobacco
Imp., Y. H. and G. P. Tea	Castor and Tanner's Oil
Saleratus, Copperas, Alum	Mac. and S. Snuff
Indigo, Madder, Logwood	Blacking, Salt
Flor Sulphur, Epsom Salts	Manilla and Hemp Cord
Chalk, Glue, Blue Vitriol	Window Glass, Putty, &c.
Starch, best Rifle powder	

The above articles will be sold at prices to suit the times, WHOLESALE OR RETAIL, for cash or produce of the country. April 11.

FRESH GROCERIES.
E. COOK & CO.
Are constantly receiving fresh supplies of Groceries Wines and Liquors, and open them in the Store formerly occupied by Bell & Hurst, one door south of J. Irwin & Co's, consisting in part of the following articles: namely—
Havana Coffee, Rio do—Loaf Sugar, New Orleans do Family soap, Shaving soap, Imperial Tea, Black do Gunpowder do Young Hyson do—Cod Fish, Scotch Herring, Mackerel Nos 1 and 2, Sugar House Molasses, N. Orleans do Cavendish Tobacco, Missouri leaf do Smoking do. Regalia Cegars, Principe do. Cassadora do. Meloe do. Nutmegs, Cinnamon, Cloves, Spice, Pepper, Rasins, Almonds, Figs, Candies Chocolate, Sperm Candles, Madder, Tallow candles, Saleratus, Powder, Lead, Shot, Vinegar, French Brandies, American do, Holland Gin, American do Port Wines, Maderia do, Old Rye Whiskey, Old rectified do, Lemon syrup, Fresh Lemons, Table salt, Ground alum do. Painted buckets, Wash Tubs, Brooms, Pint Flasks, Glass Tumblers, Window Glass, Queensware, Bed Cords, Mustard, Blacking, Castor Oil, Starch, Pipes, Quart Bottles, Tin ware, Candlewick, Stone ware, &c.
ALSO, DRY GOODS.
Such as Domestics, Calicoes, Satinetts, Jeans, Muslins, &c. Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes. Also, Brass Clocks, warranted to keep good time; and many other articles too tedious to enumerate. All of which will be sold low for cash or exchanged for most kinds of country produce. E. COOK & CO.
Oc 1,30, 1845.

NEW STORE
AND
NEW GOODS.
D. & I. P. SPEAR
HAVING again engaged in business are receiving and opening an entire stock of fresh goods, direct from the eastern cities, at the old stand of Spear & Hornsby, west of the capitol (cut stone front.) A splendid stock of FALL and WINTER GOODS, to be sold by the piece or yard, for cash or country produce at cash prices, as they are determined to sell as cheap, if not cheaper than any store in Springfield. And our cash prices shall be our trading prices for Produce. Our present stock consists in part as follows, viz:
Blue, Black, Brown, steel mixed, cadet, invisible green cloths, and over coating, a great variety.
100 ps. cassimeres, sattinetts, jeans and Canada cloths.
500 " calico's and ginghams from 6 1-4 to 25 cts per yard.
20 bales brown and bleached muslin's, alpaccas, silks, cashmeres, d'cose bombazines and delains. Paris cloaks elegantly trimmed, and silk embroidered shawls, satin, woolen, worsted, and silk velvet vestings, Bonnets, florence braid, straw and alpacca, new styles pocket hdkefs, silk, lawn, linen and french embroidered, flannels and linseys all colours and qualities, Irish linen, tickings, cotton drillings, paddings, table cloths, diapers, suspenders, cambrics, jaconet, book swiss and mull muslin, thread, laces and insertions, shell, tuck side and pocket combs, hair, tooth, cloth and crumb brushes, a fine stock of silk and silk velvet for bonnets, with choice style of fall and winter ribbons and other trimmings, a well selected stock of all kinds of tailors trimmings. Room and stair carpeting, with rugs and stair rods, table and piano covers, with many articles of new style goods which are too numerous to specify. ALSO
BOOKS AND STATIONARY.
20 setts wall paper.
100 doz. Gent's and boys Caps of every variety.
2,000 pr. of BOOTS and SHOES, of Conrad & Co. celebrated city make. Hardware and choice cutlery, queens and glass ware, paints, medicines, dye stuffs and Groceries. Vrgina tobacco, snuff and cigars, silver mounted pistols and rifles, distillers thermometers, Cornelius Improved Astor lamps, silver candle sticks, snuffers and trays.
600 ps. Piano Guitar and Flute music with instruction, books for Piano, ruled paper for music and drawing, writing, &c. &c.
As we consider it no trouble to show our goods, we invite persons to call and examine our stock of goods and prices, which we offer in exchange for the products of the country.
— W A N T E D —
10,000 Bushels of Corn.
5,000 " Wheat.
1,000 Flour Barrels.
2,000 Whiskey do
To be delivered at the Mills of JOHN A. KEEDY.
ALSO—Feathers, lard, beeswax, butter, flax seed, hides, tallow, bacon, dried fruit, linen and cotton rags, to be delivered at the Store. D. & J. P. SPEAR.
Springfield, Sept. 25, '45.

DOCTOR HUGHES,
RETURNS his sincere thanks to his friends and the public for the very liberal patronage he has received—and takes this opportunity to say that within the last four months he has greatly increased his stock, and is now prepared to fill all orders that may be given him. He warrants every article offered by him as fresh and of the best quality, and at as low, if not lower rates than any other house in the city.
Physicians and others are respectfully invited to call and examine his stock, being sure that his articles will give satisfaction both in quality and price.
The following are some of the most important medicines on hand—

Sulphate of Quinine	Hydrocyanic Acid
Citrate of Quinine and iron	Sulphate of Morphia
do Iron	Pure Tarmin
Iodine of iron	Salacine
do Zinc	Acetate of Zinc
Extract of Bark	Protiod Mercury
Best English Calomel	Cyannuret Potasse
do Turky Rhubard root	Best Red Bark
do do Opium	Iodine, Strychnine
do English Blue Mass	Piperine, Elaterium
do Lunar Caustic	Caustic Potash

A variety of
SURGICAL & DENTAL INSTRUMENTS.
ALSO,

Fresh ground Oat meal	Pure Olive Oil in flasks and bottles
Best Burmuda arrow root	Jamaica Ginger
Fresh Sago	Ground Cinnamon
do Tamarinds	do Cloves
do Lemon acid	Bitter Almonds
Preston's Ext. lemon acid	Mace and Nutmegs
Essences of all kinds	

An assortment of
Physician's Office Furniture and a few valuable Medical Books.
ALSO,

Nursing Bottles	Tooth, nail and hair brushes
Breast Pipes	A variety of shaving soap
Cupping Glasses	Cologne water
Lamp Glasses ass'd	Powder Puffs
Hall and Store Lamps	Antique and Bears Oil

HUGHES'
Compound Syrup of Wahoo and Wild Cherry.
A valuable medicine for common Coughs, Chronic Bronchitis, Asthma, etc etc.
Dr. Sappington's Pills for the cure of the Ague
Dr. Jayne's Carminative.
Allen's Nerve and Bone Liniment.
Sand's, Bristols' and Comstock's Sarsaparilla.
Springfield, Jan. 1846 752y

JOHN IRWIN, & CO.
(At their old stand.)
HAVE received, opened, and are now ready to sell a Large and General assortment of
New Goods,
selected in the Eastern markets by one of the firm, and which they offer to their old friends and the public on as good terms, as they can be had at any house in the city.
Their assortment also of Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Queensware, Hardware, Cutlery, and Groceries, are complete.
Springfield, October 14 1845.

FRESH HAMS of the best quality for sale by feb. 25, 1846. J. BUNN.

PRINCIPE CIGARS of a very superior quality for sale by WATSON.

PERFUMERY—Eau de Cologne, etc. etc.—a choice lot for sale by feb. 46. WATSON'S.

PEA NUTS, Pecans and Brazil Nuts, just received and for sale, at [feb. 1846.] WATSON'S.

Apprentice Wanted,
TO the Printing Business—from 14 to 16 years of age. One from the country will be preferred.
March 3, 1846 f

NEW GOODS,
THE FIRST IN MARKET,
By way of the Lakes from New York.
Joseph Thayer & Co.
HAVE just received a prime and well selected stock of
Fall and Winter Goods,
To which they would call the attention of their friends and customers.
They are determined NOT TO BE UNDERSOLD FOR CASH OR PRODUCE.
Springfield, Sept. 17, 1845.

Jewett's Improved
PATENT CARY PLOUGH.
THE subscribers, manufacturers of Jewett's improved Patent Cary Plough, keep a large supply of this justly celebrated Plough constantly on hand, both one and two horse, right and left hand, with the latest improvements, and are prepared to supply farmers and dealers in ploughs with any number that may be wanted.
The Patent Cary is without doubt the best plough ever made for the prairie lands of Illinois and the adjoining States.
The workmanship of this plough is of the very best. The best mechanics of the country having been employed in the construction of both the iron and wood work.
The Patent Cary is much improved this year by setting the beam considerably higher than heretofore, and by continuing the curve on the landside regularly round up to the beam, which entirely prevents straw or weeds from hanging under it, thereby rendering it almost impossible to choke it out in the worst stubble. The mould board is put on with bolts instead of rivots as heretofore, which makes the plough much more easy to repair. The heel of the landside is cast in a chill which hardens it as hard as cast steel, and prevents it from wearing off—thereby preventing the plough from running unsteady after being used a year or two. The mould board is made of wrought iron, and the share of steel, and will scour as bright as silver in the lightest soil.
To those who are acquainted with the Patent Cary it is unnecessary to say any thing, but to those who are not, we say try it, and judge for yourselves. This plough is much more durable than almost any other made in the country, and at the prices at which it is sold is without doubt much the cheapest.
D. M. HITCHCOCK & CO.
Springfield, August 11, 1845. 730 y

THOMAS LEWIS,
Auction and Commission Merchant, Springfield, Illinois.
HAVING taken the brick Auction Rooms, North side of the public square, will pay strict attention, to consignments, either for Auction, or at private sale, liberal advances made when required.
Refer to any citizens of Springfield, Illinois.
Messrs. Beach and Eddy,
Anderson and Thompson, } St. Louis, Mo.
Roberg and Shelfacr,
Mr. S. B. Opdycke, New Orleans.
The subscriber will attend to the sale, leasing, paying of taxes, or examining titles of real estate.
THOMAS LEWIS.
Springfield, March 12, 1846. 59
St. Louis Repub insert weekly to amount of five dollars and charge this office.

STOVES, TIN, COPPER AND SHEET-IRON WARE.
THE subscribers have on hand, and will be constantly manufacturing all descriptions of Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware. They will also make to order at short notice, all kinds of Distilling apparatus.
L. G. MOORE having returned to this city, offers to put up in complete and running order new steam engines, also breeching and chimney work for steam boilers, together with all the necessary repairs of steam engines.
They keep on hand and for sale an assortment of Cooking, Coal, Wood, Shop and Parlor Stoves, which will be sold as cheap as can be bought in the country.
Attention is invited to a Lard Lamp of our manufacture superior to any thing in that line ever invented, which they sell cheap, and warrant to perform or no sale.
They have also a neat and economical plan by which they can prevent chimneys from smoking.
The highest price will be paid for old copper, brass and pewter.

SMOKY CHIMNIES.
Messrs. Priest & Moore:
The "Ventilator" you made for me, has proved a most effectual remedy for a smoky chimney. On account of the chimney being lower than the main building of my house, whenever the wind was in certain directions, eddies were formed which prevented a regular draught,—and consequently caused a great annoyance by smoke. I think the invention (called Mott's Ventilator,) a most valuable one—and that it will cure a most vexatious evil in all cases.
Your's, &c. S. FRANCIS.
Springfield, March 24, 1846.
Shop on the north side of the public square.
PRIEST & MOORE.
Springfield, March 18, 1846. 760y

Look on the North side of the Square for the sign of the COON and BUCK if you want
GOOD BARGAINS.
SPRINGFIELD FUR COMPANY,
REEVES, STOCKDALE & AYRES
THANKFUL for favors heretofore received take this method of informing their old customers and the public generally that having enlarged their house and stock of Goods, are now prepared to accommodate them much better and on cheaper terms than ever and they pledge themselves to sell to sell for cash or produce as *low as any* house in this city at wholesale or retail. Their stock consists of a general assortment of
DRY GOODS.
Broadcloths, cassimeres, satinetts and jeans
Bleached and brown Domestics
Calicoes of the latest style and paterns
Bed ticking and apron checks at various prices
Ginghams, muslin de laines, alpacas, Balzarines, etc.
Together with a variety of *Summer Stuffs*, and in fact every article in the *Dry Goods* line suitable for this market.
BOOTS AND SHOES,
at your own prices of every style and variety.
LEATHER
A large assortment constantly on hand to which the attention of country harness and shoe maker is invited.
GROCERIES.
New Orleans sugar, loaf sugar, Java and Rio Coffee, New Orleans molasses, clarified molasses, sugar house molasses, Imperial, Young Hyson, Gun powder and Black Tea, best Virginia and Missouri Tobacco from 10 to 87 cts. per pound, fine cut and smoking tobacco, alspice, pepper, cloves, nutmegs, cinamon, ginger, alum, saleratus, indigo, madder, logwood, Nicaragua, ground red lead, black lead, vermillion red, spanish brown, blacking, blacking brushes, chalk and chalklines, jews harps and marbles, bed cords, in short every thing in the Grocery line.
HARDWARE.
Such as trace chains, carriage and plough hames, spades and shovels, coffee-mills, and a general assortment of cutlery, such as pocket and pen knives, table knives and forks, razors, nails of all kinds, etc.
Ready-made harness, Horse collars of every variety Bridles, Saddles, Back bands, Martingales, etc. etc.
An assortment of harness and shoe makers findings
QUEENS WARE & EARTHERN WARE
Brass clocks, Baskets, Tubs, buckets and brooms.
A large lot of pine sash and pannel doors.
Our stock was bought for cash, and as we are hard-fisted, hard-working and willing to live and let live sort of odd fellows, we defy competition. You will find us constantly at our post, willing and ready to wait upon you. No trouble and no charge to show goods.
Remember the sign, stranger.
WANTED.
The highest market price in cash or trade always paid for Coon skins, Mink skins, Musk-rat skins, Otter skins Deer skins, Dry hides, Bees-wax, Fox skins, Wild cat, flax-seed.
You that have dry hides, coon skins, and deer skins, &c., and want cash for them will it to their advantage to call. REEVES, STOCKDALE & AYRES.
Springfield, March 18 1846. 759

WORKS PUBLISHED BY J. A. JAMES,
Walnut St., between 4th & 5th, Cincinnati, Ohio.

THE AMERICAN
Flower Garden Companion,
Third Edition, Revised and Enlarged,
BY EDWARD SAYERS,
Landscape and Ornamental Gardener, Author of the American Fruit Garden Companion, &c.
THE Flower Garden Companion is designed to render aid to the lovers of flowers,—treating on each class of plants *separately*, as regards the most approved methods of propagation, planting, pruning, location and culture; adding to each a *Descriptive List*, giving their English and Botanical names, color, height and time of flowering: to the whole is added a Descriptive Plan of the Green House, and directions for the management of green house plants—ranging the most popular families under separate heads, as the Camellia, Geranium, Cactus, Erica, Azalea, etc.
To these is added articles on the culture of plants in rooms, and bulbous rooted plants in glasses, with a *glossary* on the most important botanical names, for the general reader.
The work is adapted to the United States, has been written from twenty years' practice in various parts of the Union, and is dictated in a plain and practical manner, in order to assist all who are desirous of becoming acquainted with the pleasing art of floriculture.
12mo., neatly bound, price 75 cents.

The Cheapest Agricultural Work ever Published,
Farmer and Gardener,
BEING a reprint of all the valuable matter contained in the "*Western Farmer and Gardener*," lately published in this city. The whole will be revised and many valuable additions made, by a *Practical Farmer and Gardener*. Illustrated with a great number of
Copper-Plate and Wood Engravings.
This work will be published in Numbers, of 144 pages royal 8vo., at 25 cents per Number. Each Number complete within itself. The five volumes originally published to be completed in eight numbers—thus furnishing—*what cost $5 at the low sum of $2*
The whole, substantially half bound, leather backs and corners, $2 50.
The whole substantially half bound, spring backs, $3.
A liberal discount made to wholesale purchasers.—Agents wanted.
Cincinnati, Ohio, March 15, 1846. 670w4

CONFECTIONARY, &c.
W. W. WATSON & CO. are now receiving and have for sale, a good assortment of family GROCERIES, which they will sell on as reasonable terms as can be purchased in this city. They have also on hand, of their own manufacture, a first rate assortment of CONFECTIONARY, &c.
CAKES made for weddings, parties, etc, at the shortest notice and of superior quality, as usual.
WATSON & SON would take this opportunity of returning thanks to the public for the very liberal patronage heretofore extended to them, and would respectfully ask for a continuance of the same.
The highest price paid for Butter and Eggs in cash or Groceries. March 2, 1846.

Hearken !
FOR twenty-eight hundred dollars in hand, to enable me to pull up stakes, and cross the Rocky Mountains, I will sell and make a clear title to 350 acres of land, near Springfield, Illinois, upon which I reside, with all the stone coal, timber, rock and excellent improvements on the Farm. Altogether there cannot be such a bargain had, all things considered, in the county. It is believed unnecessary to describe the barn and dwelling, fields of grass and tillable land, &c as purchasers can come and see. If I sell, I will give immediate possession, or so soon as the Oregon company start from this county this spring. Now is the time for a purchaser. Come on who will!
DAVID NEWSOM.
Germany Prairie, Sangamon County, } March 18, 1846. Reg copy tf } 5w50

Cassimeres.
SUPER Fine Black Cassimeres, do Fancy Col'd do a great quantity for sale very low.
Jan. 26, 1846. FISHER & DOYLE,

GREAT BARGAINS !
BENJ. F. JEWETT, !
HAS just opened the store lately occupied by Wm Dormody, where he intends to keep constantly on hand a general assortment of *DRY GOODS GROCERIES, &c.* suitable to the wants of the farmers.
His stock of DRY GOODS consists in part of the following articles—

Brown and bl'h'd domestic	Osnaburghs
Brown and bl'h'd drills	Padding and Canvass
Calicoes of all prices and qualities	Blue drill
Red, green, white and yellow flannels	Kentucky Jeans
Check, tick, Irish linen	Brown Holland
Tabby velvet	Linen table covers
White and col'd cambrics	Summer vestings
Gingham, silk and cotton Handkerchiefs	Black Serge
White and mx'd cotton hose	Black filet gloves and mitts
White and mx'd half hose	Ladies col'd and white cotton gloves
Cotton yarn, batting web, gum elastic suspenders	Gents col'd cotton gloves
	Linen collars
	Silk and twist
	Linen, cotton, spool thread

And many other things too numerous to mention.
Among the many articles of GROCERIES which it is useless to mention, may be found the following—

Old and Y. H. Gunpowder Imp'l and Souchong teas	Sperm and mould candles
New Orleans and lump sugar, Rio Coffee	Mustard, gr. pepper, cassia
New Orleans and sugar house molasses	Fine and ground alum salt
Raisins, figs, alspice, pepper, ginger, nutmegs	Poland starch
Cloves, saleratus, Indigo,	Almond and Brazil nuts
Scotch snuff, camphor	Candy of all kinds
Black snuff, fine cut and cavendish tobacco	Pepper sauce
Cigars all kinds and prices	Cold pressed castor oil
	Stoughton Bitters
	Marcellin Lead
	Powder, shot and lead
	Bacon and lard
	Corn meal, etc.

BOOTS AND SHOES,
Mens, youths and boys coarse boots, kip and coarse brogans, Womens bootees, womens low kip shoes and slippers, a quantity of sole and upper leather, which will be sold cheaper than any other store in town—Condell, Jones & Co. not excepted.—Please call.
He would particularly invite his friends and the public generally to call and examine his stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere, for he is determined to sell his goods as cheap, or cheaper, for cash or ready pay, as they can be purchased in the country.
N. B. Beeswax, Flax-Seed, Feathers, Dry Hides, and Paper Rags, will be received as cash in exchange for goods. 761t Springfield, March 3, 1846.

Cincinnati Wholesale Dealers and Importers of Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods.
JNO. D. JONES, Cincinnati. | CALEB JONES, Philadelphia.
J. D. & C. JONES, No. 19, Pearl Street, Cincinnati. We respectfully inform our friends and the trade generally, that we are now prepared to offer them one of the largest and most extensive stock of Dry Goods in the West. Recent importations enable us to offer such inducements as to render it entirely to the advantage of the Town and Country Dealer to purchase here, rather than in the Eastern market.
☞ *We sell at Eastern prices with the addition of carriage and exchange only.*
We have on hand and offer for sale—
500 cases new spring fancy *Prints*, various manufactories
25 do *Ginghams*, Earlston and Domestic
25 do *Lawns*, various qualities for Ladies dresses
75 do *Satinets*, blue, black, mixed, plaid and striped
25 do *Cloths*, black, brown, blue, etc. etc.
20 do *Cassimeres*, of every variety
60 do *Kentucky Jeans*, mixed, blue, black, plaid, etc.
100 do Summer Pantaloon Stuffs
Brown and bleached sheetings and shirtings vestings silks, linens, hosiery, gloves, linens (German,) laces, nets, ribbons, handkerchiefs, buttons, etc.
J. D. & C. JONES
Cincinnati, March 4, 1845. chg Gaz 93 759m2

MOORE, HEYL & CO.
IMPORTERS OF HARDWAE,
130 Market Street, Philadelphia,
INVITE the attention of Merchants visiting the East to their extensive assortment, completed by recent supplies direct from the Foreign and Domestic Manufactories, for Spring trade, at prices competing with any house in the United States.
January 19, 1846. 752—3m

LAND FOR SALE.
WE offer for sale at very low rates, the following list of lands in this State:

SCOTT COUNTY.
40 NE of NE qr sec 21, T 14, NR 13 W
80 Whf of NW qr sec 22, T 14 NR 13 W
40 SW of SW qr sec 22, T 14 NR 13 W
40 NE of NE qr sec 28, T 14 NR 13, W
160 NE qr sec 1 T 14 NR 14 W
80 E hf of SW qr sec 1, T 14, NR 14 W
80 W hf of SE qr sec 1, T 14 NR 14 W
160 NW qr sec 12, T 14 NR 14 W
80 E hf of NE qr sec 24, T 15 NR 14 W
80 S hf of SE qr sec 25, T 15 NR 14 W
80 W hf of NE qr sec 36, T 15 NR 14 W
80 W hf of SW qr sec 36, T 15 NR 14 W

SANGAMON COUNTY.
80 W hf of NW qr sec 23, T 16 NR 2 W
80 E hf of NW qr sec 26, T 16 NR 2 W
80 E hf of SW qr sec 30, T 16 NR 2 W
80 E hf of NW qr sec 31, T 16 NR 2 W
40 SW of NE qr sec 33, T 17 NR 3 W

LOGAN COUNTY.
160 NE qr of sec 4, T 18 NR 2 W
80 45 100 S hf of NW qr sec 4, T 18 NR 2 W
80 E hf of NE qr sec 21, T 21, NR 1 W
160 SW qr of sec 21, T 21 NR 1 W

McLEAN COUNTY.
40 SE of NE qr sec 32, T 24 NR 1 W
80 E hf of NW qr sec 33, T 24 NR 1 W
40 SW of NW qr sec 33, T 24 NR 1 W

MOULTRIE COUNTY.
80 W hf of NE qr sec 9, T 13 NR 5 E
40 NE qr of NE qr sec 9, T 13 NR 5 E
80 N hf of NW qr sec 10, T 13, NR 5 E
160 NE qr sec 10, T 13 NR 5 E
40 NE qr of SE qr sec 10, T 13 NR 5 E
160 NE qr sec 11, T 13 NR 5 E
40 SE of SE qr sec 12, T 13 NR 5 E
80 W hf of NW qr sec 15, T 13 NR 5 E
40 NE of NW qr sec 15, T 13 NR 5 E
80 E hf of NE qr sec 15, T 13 NR 5 E
40 SW of NE qr sec 15, T 13 NR 5 E
80 W hf of NE qr sec 4, T 13 NR 6 E
40 SE of NE qr sec 4, T 13 NR 6 E
130 17-100 { N hf of lot No 1 and lot No. 2 of NW qr sec 7, T 13 NR 6 E
170 08-100 SW qr sec 7, T 13 NR 6 E
80 Whf of SE qr sec 7, T 13 NR 6 E
80 E hf of NW qr sec 8, T 13 NR 6 E
160 SW qr sec 8, T 13 NR 6 E
80 Ehf of NE qr sec 8, T 13 NR 6 E
160 SW qr sec 9, T 13 NR 6 E
40 SE of SE qr sec 12, T 13 NR 6 E
80 W hf of NE qr sec 27, T 13 NR 6 E
80 S hf of NE qr sec 28, T 13 NR 6 E

The title to the above lands is clear and indisputable. For terms, which will be accommodating, apply personally, or by letter post paid to
LEVERING & CONKLING,
Land and Collecting Agency,
April 15, 1846. Springfield, Illinois.

JAMES HUGGINS,
BOTANIC PHYSICIAN,
BEGS leave to inform his old friends and citizens of Springfield, and vicinity generally, that he has repurchased his stock of medicines recently sold to Dr. McDaniel, and again opened an office at his old stand, a few doors north of the Store of Messrs. Condell, Jones & Co. where at all times he can be consulted in the line of his profession. His practice is purely upon the Botanic system, and after many years of the most successful experience in this State, he feels confident of being able to effect a thorough cure of most cases of disease incident to the western country, and to afford relief in all where the constitution is not so far destroyed as to render relief impracticable. As his system of practice is supposed by many to be too inefficient to be relied upon in inflammatory cases, he feels competent to satisfy the most sceptic, that his are the most sure and safe remedies in use, and often effect cures in the most desperate cases when other remedies have failed.
Particular attention paid to *chronic diseases*. His skill in this line having been too often successfully tested to require further argument. Charges moderate.
On hand, prepared for use, a large assortment of invaluable Cough-Drops, for colds and consumption, and also mixtures for bowel complaint, &c., certain to produce immediate relief.
Private advice given in certain cases, and a cure warranted. Springfield, Jan. 14, 1846.—752tf

Notice to Physicians,
THE subscriber has received a consignment of JEWETTS MEDICAL PREPARATIONS, to be sold at the Columbus, Ohio, wholesale cash prices adding the cost of charges from Ohio, to this place.
Twenty-five copies of "*Jewetts' Family Physician*," are also for sale at $2 each.
From creditable authority it may not be improper to say that there are about twenty Physicians in this vicinity who make Jewetts' system the basis of their practice and use his preparations—and that a Convention of the above persons is in contemplation.
For the present please enquire at the Drug Store of P. C. CANEDY, of this city, and at the house of the subscriber at the Prairie Garden A. CROSBY, Agent.
Springfield, March 16, 1846.
P. S. It may not be improper to remark that intelligent persons will find things both amusing and useful in the above volume, and in a population so remote from *regular* medical aid, candor would seem to allow and encourage more familiarity with practical works, directing the use of a few simple medicines, faithfully prepared to be always at hand. A. C.

A THRILLING STORY.
BY T. S. ARTHUR.

'COME, Harry, sign the pledge, and let rum alone!' said a young man to his friend. 'Don't play with edge tools or you may cut yourself.'

'I'm not afraid,' was the reply; and Harry tossed his head with an air of independent confidence.

'You ought to be,' urged his friend. 'Look at old Blake and see what a miserable creature he has become? Even I can recollect when he was industrious and respectable, and had his family around. Now where are they? Two of his children, the youngest, are in the poor-house,—the rest are scattered, and his wife has gone down in sorrow to the grave.'

'I am aware of that, why do you allude to it?'

'Blake was once a sober man.'

'I don't know when. Even at the time when he had his family around him, and was in prosperous circumstances, he drank like a fish.'

'You don't mean to say that he was born a drunkard?'

'No, of course not. But I mean, that he has always, since he drank at all, used liquor immoderately?'

'What do you call immoderately?'

'Oh, as to that, freely enough to confuse his mind.'

'But I have heard my father say, that when a young man, Mr. Blake was very temperate, rarely drinking any kind of liquor.'

'That may be. But when he took to drinking, he went beyond the bounds of moderation.'

'There is no doubt of that. But you don't suppose that he took to drinking immoderately at once.'

'I dont know any thing about the process by which he became a drunkard. Very certain I am, that if he had not made an improper use of liquor, he would never have been the miserable wretch he is now.'

'You never said a truer word than that, Harry. But now the question comes up, what is a proper use of liquor? Will you answer me that question?'

'A proper use of it is to drink it temperately, when you feel the need of a little stimulus.'

'Exactly what Blake himself would not probably use the word temperately.'

'And yet that word makes the important difference.'

'What do you mean by temperately, Harry?'

'I mean moderately. Or in quantities so small as not to produce intoxication.'

'How often had this moderate portion to be taken? Oh, I recollect now,—you said that it should be taken whenever the need is felt of a little stimulus. Now, suppose this need is felt twice in a day, would that be to often to take a little?'

'No of course not. I take a glass at least twice a day, and sometimes as often again.'

'Do you?'

'Certainly I do.'

'The time has been, I suppose, when you didn't take more than a single glass a day.'

'Yes, but it was, I believe, because couldn't get any more.'

'At least, you drink more frequently now than you did a year ago?'

'Yes, I believe I do.'

'How do you account for that?'

'On the principle that I can bear more now than I could then. The habitual use of an arm makes it stronger—so does the habitual drinking of liquors make the nerves able to bear more powerful stimulants.'

'Are you not afraid, Harry, to practice upon such a principle? Are you not afraid that the habit will grow upon you, until, before you are aware, it has obtained the mastery?'

'No, indeed! Not I! I know myself too well.'

'Depend upon it, you are on dangerous ground,' the friend urged. 'Facts, innumerable, prove that no one become a slave to the love of strong drink.'

'Perhaps so. But I have always been a temperate drinker, am one now, and intend remaining one as long as I live.'

'Will you go to a temperance meeting with me to night, Harry?' his friend asked after a silence of a few moments.

'What for?'

'A very popular lecturer is going to speak. I think he would interest you.'

'I don't see very clearly how I am to be interested in a dry temperance lecture.'

'You may not find it quite so dry as you imagine. Indeed, from what I have heard of this man, who is said to be one of your rough hewn, strong, original thinkers, I am pretty certain that you will not fail to be highly interested—He has, himself, felt in his own person, all the horrors of drunkenness; and can, therefore, and does, speak strongly and feelingly.'

'One of your reformed drunkards?'

'Yes. Did you ever hear one of them make an address, or relate an experience?'

'No.'

'Then come to-night by all means. It will be a treat for you.'

Henry Ellis, that was the young man's name, promised, after a little further persuasion, that he would attend the meeting—though he still thought that it would be an evening poorly spent. Accordingly, at the time appointed, he entered the hall where the meeting was to be held, and took a seat in front of the stand. After the preliminaries of the meeting were over, a short, stout, hard featured man arose to address the audience.

'Rough-hewn, sure enough!' Ellis muttered to himself—'and no doubt original enough.—Well, perhaps I may hear something worth laughing at. Let us see.'

'Well, my friends' began the speaker in an easy, familiar, off hand style, you want me to make a speech for you, and I suppose I must do it. It will be rough, but to the point, and if I hit some of you pretty hard, you musn't get angry. I never could get along by whipping the devil around the stump. It must be face to face, arm's length, or not at all. I've spoken every night for the past week in the different villages, round about, upon all kinds of subjects. I've put it to the distillers hard, I tell you. One man swore that he would shoot me. But I'm not afraid.—My cause is a good one, and if I go on, it will bare me on to the end—leaving not even the smell of fire upon my garments. Next I walked into the rum-sellers like a thousand of bricks, and made them flutter like hens in a barn yard with hawk over their heads. It touches their pockets, this temperance movement, and stains their respectability—so it does; and they cant bear it. They find that their rum-built palaces, and money wrung from worse than widows and orphans, do not now give them the standing in society that they once had. The people's eyes are opened, and they see plainly; and seeing plainly, they call things by their right names, and estimate by a truer standard.

'Having, therefore, curried off and rubbed down to the distiller and the rum-sellers, and charged home upon them the responsibility of 'drunkard making;' I must now turn my attention to the class of community who have as much to do with 'drunkard making.' Who are they? you ask. I will tell you. They are the temperate drinkers. Some of you look surprised—prick up your ears and become all attention. It's a fact, I tell you, and I'll make it as plain to you as that two and two make four. Answer me that question. Would there have been a single drunkard to day, if there had not been moderate drinkers a few years ago? No, of course not. The moderate drinker is the blossom—the drunkard the fruit. Or, to give you something more striking I will use the language of a brother lecturer. The difference, says he, between a temperate drinker and a drunkard, is the same between a pig and a hog. The pig is a pretty fair beginning of a hog, and the temperate drinker a pretty fair beginning of a drunkard.—You can no more have a drunkard without a moderate drinker, than you could have a hog without a pig. This is plain talk, my friends, and some will think it extremely vulgar—especially if it hits them a little hard. No doubt it is very vulgar—and unrefined to say pig and hog. The eating of 'them ere' animals is quite genteel; but to name them is shocking. Well, perhaps it is. But we can't help it. Homely illustrations are generally the most forcible, because their truth is less clothed, and consequently more apparent.

'Now I hope you all understand the position I take. And you all see that a weighty responsibility rests upon the moderate drinker—for without his co-operation, it would be impossible for all the distillers and rum-sellers in the world to make a single drunkard. He may answer me, that if the responsibility does rest upon him, it is a responsibility that affects none but himself.—Let me beg your pardon, my friend I assume that you will become a drunkard, which is a very natural inference, as you are in the only possible road leading to that wretched state. Well, you have passed the point, up to which you were fully able to control yourself, and are now a passive slave in the hands of the most heartless, inhuman tyrant, that ever cursed the earth. You are married. The gentle maiden who won your heart's first and best affections, became, years ago, your wife—and around you are clustered the sweet pledges of early love. Will not these be affected by your fall? Answer me that! Let me relate what I have myself seen. It is no made up story. Around it are clustered no scenes of imaginary woe. It is truth—truth unadorned, but with a power to reach the heart that no mere fiction can ever claim.'

The lecturer here seemed to be affected, and paused for a few moments. When he again commenced speaking it was in a changed tone, low, distinct, and full of touching pathos. It was nature's eloquence—the eloquence of the heart, that now fell from his tongue.

In giving the history which I am about to relate, I had intended to speak in the third person,' he said—'but the recollection of some things has so touched my feelings, that I cannot go on, unless I speak of them as they were, and of myself as the principal actor.

'I was, my friends, in early years, a temperate drinker, as were most of those then around me. I took my glass, regularly, every day, as a matter of course, and thought nothing of it. At twenty-three I became attached to a gentle, affectionate girl, the daughter of a neighboring farmer, for whom my love steadily increased, until it seemed as if I would at any time have laid down my life for her. This earnest affection was returned. At twenty-four I married her. An old man, considered by most in the village as eccentric, because, I believe, he rigidly refused to drink any kind of intoxicating liquors, met me on the next day.

'Good morning, Henry,' he said, extending his hand, while a benevolent smile lit up his venerable face. 'Most sincerely do I congratulate you on your marriage with Hetty Wilkins. I am sure you will be happy. From a child I have known and loved Hetty, and that love has grown warmer every day. This interest which I feel in both her and you, makes me feel to whisper one warning in your ear, Henry—to caution you against the only danger that it seems to me can possibly wreck your happiness. May I speak freely?

'To me, certainly,' I replied, wondering within myself what he could possibly mean.

'The only danger, then, Henry,' he said, 'lies, I believe, in your unwisely indulging in the use of ardent spirits.'

'I cannot tell you how surprized I was at this. At first, I felt half angry with my aged friend; but this feeling passed away, as I thought of his eccentricity.

'You are certainly jesting with me,' I said, 'or else are under some strange mistake about my habits, I do not drink to excess.'

'I am perfectly aware of that, Henry,' was his serious reply. 'I know that few young men in this neighborhood indulge less than you do. But the danger lies in the fact of your using liquor at all. It does you no good. Cut it off, then, Henry, and your happiness, and that of your young wife, are beyond the reach of danger.'

'I have perfect control over myself, I urged.

'Of that, I am assured,' he said. 'But I have heard many say the same in my time, who now lie in drunkard's graves, and their children have found a home in the alms-houses, or in the asylums for destitute orphans. Had they done as I now wish you to do, all this degradation and misery would have been saved.'

'This conversation fully determined me not to abandon the use of liquor. To have done so, would have been admitting to myself and others that there was a danger of my becoming that miserable being, a drunkard. The very idea was a disgrace, and I rejected it with contempt.

'Alas! alas! The fears of my friend were prophetic. In ten years from that day, with five neglected children, and a broken-hearted wife, I was turned away from the comfortless tenement that had for a few months sheltered us, houseless and homeless!'

Low, mournful and tremulous was the voice of the speaker, as he uttered these words. And then followed a long breathless pause, in which each one of his hearers could hear the labored pulsations of his own heart.

'I can say but little more,' he at length resumed. 'The recollections of that day—the wretched days for my wife and children, that went before, and that followed after, have touched my feelings more deeply than I had expected. Thank Heaven! those days are past for them and me. There is fire on our hearth, and sunshine in our dwelling. Young man! Temperate drinker! Despise not the warnings of experience. What has happened to me may happen to you. You cannot now feel more secure in your resolution than I did, then, in mine. I fell: so may you. Let me entreat you, neither to touch, taste, or handle the accursed thing. For the sake of her, towards whom your earliest and best affections are now going out, guard yourself. So shall the bright promise of our marriage hour be fulfilled!'

The speaker then took his seat, not having spoken over one-third of the time he had alotted himself. But he had said enough. The arrow had been sent with a true aim, and found its right place. But few remarks were made by others; and then while an invitation hymn was sung with fine effect, the pledge was offered for signature.

The first who presented himself, was Ellis.—He sprang forward with an eagerness that showed how deeply he felt his danger, and how eager he was to escape.

Three weeks from that night he was married to one of the sweetest girls in the town. While the lecturer was speaking of his early history—of his marriage—and of the sad results of his temperate drinking—Ellis felt awful as imagination pictured his own darkened hearth, and the heart-broken maiden whom he so tenderly loved, shivering beside it.

'Horrible!' he muttered to himself, with a shudder, as he shook off the dreamy, prophetic state into which he had been thrown. This fixed his resolution never again to suffer anything that could intoxicate to pass his lips—and under this feeling he acted when he signed the pledge so eagerly.

FROM MEXICO.—We are permitted to make the following extract of a letter from Vera Cruz, recently received in this city. It comes from a source entitled to credit, though its estimate of resources of Mexico, both financial and military, may be exaggerated.—*Washington Union.*

"In a few days after their revolt, the troops of Ampudia returned to their duty, and the division under his command, said to be 3,000 strong, marched on the 14th instant from San Luis Potosi, for Matamoras, on the banks of the Del Norte. The division of General Vega, who succeeded Arista, it is said, is also on the march from Monterey to that point.

"Besides a loan of one million eight hundred and eighty thousand dollars, which the government negotiated a short time since, other means have been adopted to raise funds, which, it is believed, will enable it to assemble a force of six or seven thousand men on the Del Norte by the end of March, or the middle of April.

"Several of the departmental assemblies have refused to act under the present government.—In consequence of this, a decree has lately been issued, vesting authority in the governors of the different departments to elect members of assembly. This, with his arbitrary decree against the press, and a suspicion that he is favorable to a monarchy, has rendered General Paredes extremely unpopular, and, it is believed, will combine a party sufficiently powerful to overthrow his government. It is said that the commander of the English ship-of-war off Vera Cruz, expects an English squadron of two ships-of-the line, two frigates, and some smaller vessels soon to arrive from England."

Asparagus—This is a marine plant. In its cultivation we have ever found salt a highly beneficial and salutary application. It sometimes happens that the beds, when the ground is rich, will be greatly infested with weeds, the eradication of which, owing to the peculiar structure of the root of the Asparagus, is a labor of no small difficulty. In all such cases a strong solution of salt should be applied directly to the plants, on which it will produce an immediate and highly stimulating effect, while at the same time it will as immediately destroy the weeds.

A Yankee has invented a drilling machine. It is said that it will not only drill iron, tin, rock and wood; but has been found useful in drilling military companies.

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The Sangamo Journal.

SPRINGFIELD:

Thursday, May 7, 1846.

AUGUST ELECTION.

For Congress,

Abraham Lincoln.

of Sangamon County.

For Representatives,

P. F. LOGAN,
BENJAMIN WEST,
JAMES N. ADAMS,
R. M. CONNEIL,
ECKHART ANDERSON,
ZACHARIAH HUNSAKER.

For Sheriff,

WILLIAM HARVEY.

For Coroner,

JOSEPH A. NEAL.

We are requested to announce PHILO BEERS as a candidate for Coroner, at the August election.

THE WHIG DISTRICT CONVENTION.—For this Congressional District, now held by Postmaster-Gen. Collamer, and ABRAHAM LINCOLN was nominated as the Whig candidate for Representative in Congress from the Congressional District. This nomination was of course anticipated—there being no other course open to the field. Mr. Lincoln, we all know, is a good whig, a good man, and will be, if elected, a worthy successor, as he enjoys the confidence of the whigs of this District and of the State.

It will be seen that the Convention RECOMMENDED A STATE CONVENTION, to be held at Peoria, on the second Monday of June, to nominate whig candidates for Governor and Lieut. Governor of Illinois. This is a measure we now go to work, and make an energetic, as it will be a short contest. We have no room to further remarks this week; but we would say this word to our friends—to work, work, and correct the Polking Blow. BE UP AND DOING.

OUR SENATORS.

It must not be understood, that because our Senators voted against Mr. Crittenden's Notice resolution, that they approved of the policy of the notice in the British Convention required by that resolution. They were not voting in opposition to the President in give the notice. Then this diapprobation arose from a want of confidence in the President to negotiate a treaty that he will undertake to say. Our Senators go for the whole of Oregon and for the whole of it, and for no British equality any portion of the republic."

The last accounts from the Rio Grande left Gen. Taylor there, with about 3000 troops. Gen. Ward, in consequence of some difficulty about his horses, had not yet crossed over. The Mexican force on the West bank, was supposed to be about 6000. On the 28th, Gen. Taylor General had orders not to commence the war—during the American Minister. The force of the west were content to lack degrees to each other.

The prospect of free trade with England has had no effect, as yet, upon the price of breadstuffs produce. Flour in St. Louis is worth $3.20; wheat 65 a 66; lard 5 cents; pork $9 a $10 per barrel; lard 5 to 6½ cents. In New Orleans, 231 sks. the following are the prices current: Mess Pork $10 to 11 per barrel: lard, 6 cents: bacon sides, 5½ cents.

Wheat brings in our market 50 cents; lard, 6 cents; bacon, 7 cts.

The Senate Oregon resolution of Notice has been some what amended, and has passed both Houses of Congress. The resolution as it now stands is left to the President's discretion. Mr. POLK will of course give the notice, and that immediately. Under his pledges and declarations he cannot possibly do otherwise. [See Congressional proceedings.]

The fact that a less two Senate and House of Representatives could pass the Oregon resolution notice of Notice, as proposed and prepared by the Whig Senator, Mr. Crittenden, is a perfect self-acknowledgment of his qualities as a Statesman.

GOVERNOR FORD has written a long letter to the Hancock Bulletin, giving his views of the Mormon question, as a non-resident itself. The Governor is in favor of the Mormons remaining where they now are, and carefully advises that if they do not go, and the citizens of that section exercise violence to force their departure, he has not the power to prevent them. He is right.

THE HON. MR. WICKLIFFE'S RESIGNATION AS THE POST-MASTER GENERAL.—The Washington Union says that the Cumberland road will be handed over to the States, and that the Post Office Department will have nothing to do with it. It would be well for the latter, if the road were given to the States to settle some questions in regard to the Constitutionality of the power of appropriation by the General Government. It is Constitutional to construct the Cumberland Road—but to improve the Wabash and Illinois rivers? Some of our members say yes—others say no; and the Constitutionality of the State are murdering, like hot sheep, on these questions.

EDWARD TRUMBULL has been nominated for Congress in the 6th District. An editorial of the Union, speaks of him as a "gentleman of talents," we were not to get an equally good nomination—finally, certainly, a much more talented man than any of the four democrats from Illinois.

Public meetings have been held in Carthage, Quincy, Rushville, and other places, at which it has been determined that the Mormons must go. We understand that a meeting will be held in this County, on the same subject, at which sentiment and determination would be expressed. The manner the Mormons are treated on the side of the Mississippi, is a disgrace to those active, the latter it will be for them.

The Whigs of Cass County, in Illinois, have nominated

For Representative—FRANCIS ARENT,
For County Commissioner—JOHNNY WHITNEY,
" Sheriff—JOHN WARD,
" Coroner—A MORGAN.

This is a strong ticket, every way worthy the Whigs of Cass. Mr. Pratt, the former efficient representative, declines serving, and, the latter has a part of his own house off.

On the morning of the 19th ult., Moses Shankland & Co's Mill, in Burlington, Iowa, was burnt, and water that all, a young man, Mr. Henry Hilton, who slept in the mill, was burned to death.

Mr. C. J. Ingersoll was called upon in Congress to say, whether he had not declared, that had he lived in the revolution he would have been a tory. He said he had made no declaration, and yet this man is a leading Democrat. Mr. Buchanan, who declared that he had no doubt a portion of descendants lived in his veins, is secretary.

CONGRESS.

The Senate resolution of Notice came up in the House on the 30th inst. Mr. Ashmun moved to make it inoperative on the President to give the "notice," after which it was agreed to, 144 to 41. The Senate on the 28th refused to agree to the amendment of the House, and the resolution was sent back to the House. The House refused to recede, and appointed Messrs. C. J. Ingersoll, Owen, of Ind., and Hilliard, of Ala., on the committee of conference. The report of the Senate on the 30th appointed a committee of Conference on their behalf, consisting of Messrs. Berrien, Crittenden and Bright—and the amendment had not been able to agree upon a report as late as the 5th inst.

In the House, the bill amending the judiciary system of the United States, in relation to the boundaries of the Columbia, passed, 109 to 63.

In the House on the 28th, a message was received from the President in relation to the disbursements of money appropriated by him, in reply to the resolution of Mr. Ingersoll. The President states that this fund is used out on the secret service of the Government, and that according to the provisions that it was intended by law so to use that a receipt or account for the money so expended is not to be required. The message was laid on the table.

In the Senate on the 23d, the Oregon Bill resolution was taken up, and the following amendment was made the special order of the day for Monday.

In the Senate on the 23d, Mr. Walker said he had the amendment would not find it inconsistent with the resolution of notice. The amendment would probably report the bill and further amendments to-morrow. He was not prepared to enter in its provisions and hasty, or know what amendments would be offered to the bill. He said Mr. W. said he was no panic maker, and he endeavored to keep cool. He was for maintaining our rights peaceably, and he desired it to remain so.

Mr. Lewis, in reply, said he was unable to answer the first inquiry of the Senator. The Senate was not prepared to act upon the amendment to the Warehousing bill, which had been made the special order for to-morrow week. Several bills had been referred to the Committee on Finance, and had neither determined to report bills for the consideration of the Senate. He was not prepared to say that he could not say until after the, the hasty manner of the public service would require the Senate to sit for some days, and until the last of January next.

Mr. Walker said the Senate reported bills for the establishment of Branch Mints at the cities of New Orleans and Philadelphia.

Mr. Allen offered a resolution, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, relative to the right of search, instructive called for by a resolution.

After some uninportant business, the resolution offered by Mr. Jennigin, a few days since, was taken up, and after some debate, in which participated the Senator with no account of all pages, was agreed to—yeas 29, nays 19, as follows:

The Senate then took up the French Spoliation bill [passed 1835], and Mr. J. M. WILSON spoke in its favor until the adjournment.

In the House on the 28th, the Senate bill was taken up, and after a short discussion, it was laid on the table, which escaped the House until to-morrow week.

In the Senate April 23d,

Mr. Berrien reported from the Committee of Conference on the senate resolution, recommending that the Senate recede from its amendment thereto and adopt the resolution in a form without amendment.

Mr. Berrien proposed to agree to the resolution in the shape of a preamble, in which it was urged that the Senate had no right to declare war—that the power was given by the Constitution to the Government of both countries—that the Government of both countries must concur in the adoption of such measure—that it was intended by law so to use that a receipt or account for the money so expended is not to be required. The message was laid on the table.

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Sixteen Days Later From EUROPE.

Arrival of the Caledonia.

Two great victories over the Sikhs; Termination of the War in India; Cotton advanced 1-2d per lb.; Peel's Tariff passed to a 2d reading; Unsatisfactory state of the money market; Glowing condition of Commercial affairs, &c.

BOSTON, May 5.

GREAT VICTORIES IN INDIA.

Steamer Caledonia arrived at this port on the 'Thursday' evening with dates from Boadley inform of two great victories over the Sikhs, and the termination of the British and Sikh armies, both commanded by the Governor General, Sir Henry Hardinge, and the Commander in Chief, Sir Hugh Gough, which was, perhaps, the most bloody battle ever fought in India. In the latter battle, the whole army of the enemy has been driven across the Sutlej river, with the loss of all their stores, ammunition, [illegible] guns, and the whole of their camp equipage.

The Sikh army consisted of 60,000 men, 150 pieces of cavalry and infantry, and in that of Sir Hugh Gough, 15,000 men, 70 pieces of cannon, and 10 of artillery. The English had 300 men killed, and 1500 wounded. The Sikhs had 10,000 killed, and 10,000 wounded.

The Governor General and Commander in Chief, Sir Hugh Gough, have been created Peers.

Extracts from the London Times.

The Calcutta Courier, mentions a rumor that Runjeet Singh's widow, the Ranee, had been put to death by the Sikh army, and that the child was then in the entire time on Queen Victoria.

The Commercial affairs of the country are prosperous and glowing. With the exception of the Corn Laws, there is a general and most entirely prevails, owing to temporary causes, in the money market. Discounts are difficult to obtain. In many of the manufacturing towns the operatives are working short time, and in consequence the markets for all descriptions of produce are dull. The Corn Laws are the great subject of interest, with striking points and a circumstance of the Queen's speech, and the ordinary functions of commercial and manufacturing life.

It belongs accurately to state that this depression is not to be attributed to the Corn Laws alone, rainous, has its primary origin in the uncertainty which has prevailed for some months past as to the intentions of the Government with regard to the wheels of trade, but its great impediment is the want of confidence which has been created by the ports to be impending. The despondency in the manufacturing districts is, in consequence of insurance, influenced partially by their fears, lest the Government should not be able to carry its measures, but by the belief that the Corn Laws will be repealed. In parent in this prompt of evil, that the Ministry have not the power to carry their measures, but found to remove the uncertainty of the course to be pursued by the Government, and to restore reasonable delay. We have alluded more at length to this subject, because we believe that the real cause of the present depression is not generally understood, nearly believe to be groundless apprehension, and that the remedy is in the hands of the Ministry, in every description of business.

The Times says that as soon as possible in the operations of the commercial world, unity and confidence will be restored, and the trade of the country will revive. The Times says that the time for the payment of the reduced duties, the period when the Corn Laws will be finally abolished, and the old wheels of trade will be put. This was the time for the payment of the reduced duties, and advantage in some cases has been taken of the fact to make large purchases of foreign goods, which will not be paid for until the end of July. Such bills or no bonds from the arrangement, and the Times says that the commercial world has been mentioned by the retail price of the articles which have been purchased in consequence of the delay, will much temporary expenditure from the pockets of the consumers, and thus increase the demand for the manufacturers. Moreover, the public must be correspondingly benefited.

The glasses which hangs over business has been the fear that the Government would not be able to carry the tariff bringing the duties of the Corn Laws, and the Times says that the Ministry have the power to do it, and that they will do it. The Times says it is the duty of May—and it will be carried. The Times says that the Government relaxed stages—the second sending—one long stage—the third, and the last. The Times says undoubtedly, the measures should be framed in accordance with the wishes of the people, but the Government is not to be blamed for the fact that new Parliament assembled. Then the war of opinion would be carried on, and the Government retained bodies and individual suffering and embarrassment. The Times says that if the Government and other points cannot soon play future the city will be in a state of commercial paralysis for the next year.

But it, on the contrary, a Precipitate Ministry should be formed, the Times says that the effect on the funds will be still further prolonged, and the public will be compelled to submit to a still more heavily increased. While we hope for the best, the Times says that we must be prepared for the worst, and we must be prepared to meet it. We have a bold heart that can, without cheekiness, at the present time, look the commercial position of the commercial section by a struggle as intense, that the Times says that we have not yet witnessed, and that we have not yet witnessed, and that we have not yet witnessed, and

From the Connecticut Observer.

Illinois, No. 2.

IN LETTERS HOME WRITTEN BY THOSE WHO HAVE SETTLED THERE.

In Eastern towns were very many laboring people who would get good situations on Western farms, if they could only get the money to go and work. Their services are in great demand, and the experience they would acquire in a few years with a good farmer would enable them to manage a small farm for themselves. Hundreds, if not thousands, in New York, who are alone, will stay here and drag along a miserable existence, with scarcely the means of living, when, if they were able, with their own hands, by years of industry and economy in the West, purchase farm or village lot, and have a home for themselves and family, and be free from the fear of want, and the galling, crushing thought that they are dependent on the cold charities of a family of children. Many, very many, who have families, are straightened as to means, are struggling to get a home in the country, with healthy circumstances, unfortunate fashion and good society.

In the country, too, are thousands of laborers who ought to apply to go West. They have large families, no means, no hereditary wagon, no home, and are dragging out a miserable existence, when a good start would place them in the town of Illinois. Economy would place even these in circumstances to make a respectable figure. For instance, a man can be hired on a farm in the West for $200. He is doing well, better than many of his neighbors, if he makes a living for his family, and not poor, on $300 a year.

Suppose he adds to $200 and goes West, and has a hundred dollars, already improved, two hundred acres, cow, cooking-stove $200
Expense of journey, and provision
and removal 100
One thousand acres government
land at $1.25 1250
Stock, implements, furniture, &c. 250
$2000

Present credits on Eastern and Western farms, say still be considered as equal in all things, wheat, wool, cattle, &c., that I would ask, what probable difference can be made throughout the world the change make in only ten years? In the first place, there will be a population of more than 12,000, with about a proportionate increase of stock, &c., and in the production of wool, butter, cheese, pork, &c., while the Eastern population is not a two-hundredth part as large. The same facts in relation to every such town that I have seen, note for note.

Now, I ask, who looks at the good of his children, if not at the good of the whole country of western inquiry, whether for their sakes he ought not to go West. As per Eastern statistics kindly begin to feel the effects of agricultural competition from the West, and, though slowly, sensibly, but in about three to five years more, the Eastern farmer will be in a bad condition. Hundreds and thousands of acres of Eastern farms will regret not having availed the warning of a friend, by having purchased a farm in the West at present prices.

An equality of value between Eastern and Western lands must be gradually established,—a difference in favor of the West, with its immense manufacturing advantages, and the consequent ease of the Eastern farmer in his contiguity to markets; and even now the farmer in the State of New York has the advantage over the Illinois farmer as to ready sale, as to cash for his wheat and thirteen per cent. on corn per bushel, and the Illinois farmer has to pay from twenty-five to fifty cents per bushel on corn on the other side of York valley. And this is more than counterbalanced by the greater productiveness and fertility of the Western lands, as that the Western farm is worth immediately as much as twice that of Eastern, ditto for corn.

Now, I ask, can any one seem opposite to what one thing for the good of his children? Ought he to be reproved while so much government land can be bought at $1.25. Two hundred dollars per acre for ordinary farms will be as much as can reasonably be asked for a long time to come. I suppose that our Eastern worn out lands will average about $100 per acre. Now, suppose a man has fifteen dollars per acre, when he can get as much enough to measure new lands, or he bought for one-fifth of an improved farm.

The price of farms in the vicinity of large towns will ever be high, and the laborer who has a few thousand dollars can easily purchase a farm, and will be able to live as well as he does now. Directly in consequence of the rapid increase of supplying a new market with fresh meats, &c.—it represents on the market, as I have stated, "chicken fixings," &c., will not afford a dispute support for all of us. Hence, I say, it is the business most to come together at large towns. But, as I have said, the laborer can purchase a farm in the vicinity of large towns, and, in time, this they will be profited by a removal West, as will also their friends in the East.

For luck at roots, I say, only say to mechanics, professional men, &c., that I have been in the West where farmers prosper, and it was at a time when they had to pay from twenty to fifty cents per bushel for corn, and where they had poor lands, or might procure a farm with their neighbors as very cheap.

J. S. W.

Now York, March, 1843.

FIRE-SIDE AMUSEMENTS.

Why not be as much pleased by trying or half-withering on the roses?

Better have your garden than exhibit, and the wages is thus virtually enclosed in quantity. Surely a good grape-vine is worth as much as a fashionable dress.

Because cooling lunches never get any viper after they are gathered.

Why should grapes be eaten soon after they are gathered?

Because, unlike other fruits, grapes do not improve by keeping after gathering.

Why does an apple, when cut, first appear white, and then become brown?

Because a microscopic animalcule eats away the fruit (bursting oxygen of the atmosphere, the apple having preserving juice, by an apple-skin, protected from the contact of the air.

Why are cranberries kept in water?

Because the fruit ceases to receive nourishment from the vine when gathered, and therefore dries up and withers, unless kept in water or some other fluid. Even a few hours will diminish it, and as the fruit in the water does not continue to grow, so three days after the fruit is ripe. It is for the same reason that the fruit of a plant in flower is almost entirely gone.

Why are cranberries always furnished from the hedge-rows of England, where a fruit is found in great abundance?

Because it was generally believed to be injurious to the growth of corn. This belief has been found to be erroneous, and the fruit is now the object of the butchery is incomplete, since the fruit is not only valuable, but the vine itself is also a most beautiful ornament to the garden. This flowers are therefore by a beautiful arrangement of nature, peculiarly attractive to insects, and thus the butchery may become injurious to the fruit.

Why are some trees called "bearers"?

Because they possess the property of collecting in pith, with great facility, the sap which flows from the roots after it has risen. It collected in patches, and produces fruit-buds, which are filled with blossom from strong until arrested by the fruit. Hence, the fruit-bearing trees are those which possess the quality of collecting into or three times during the summer.

Should anyone desire to have a good crop of shrubs (among them are the different varieties of upright berry-bearing shrubs), and also of cranberries, after flowering in the spring, make use of the following method: Let the ground intended to be designed in every other respect for a kitchen-garden, by climbing off the terminal buds of the branches, when those branches have attained to the new blossom-or forest-out. This process can be renewed several times, if necessary, with no sense please.

EFFECTS OF THE SUB-TREASURY.—Ten

acres have been received at Detroit from the proceeds of the sale of the Bank of Michigan, and say that the news of the probable passage of the sub-treasury bill has caused a run upon them from the monetary circles of Boston, and that they have been obliged to pay out specie enough to exhaust the corporation's small purchase the bill read, and to meet the demand they have been obliged to send to New York for specie. The indications of the present conjuncture, and the best of confidence that will be caused by the passage of the bill.—*New York Express*

HUGHES'S SYRUP CURES COUGHS AND WILD CHERRY.—To those who have tested the virtues of this valuable medicine for months, colds, incipient consumptions, brown-chest, coughs, and other diseases affecting the lungs, nothing need be said; but to those who are suffering from such diseases, which however now slight, may by neglect prove fatal, it is said to all sincerely, make haste to procure a bottle at DR. HUGHES'S SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY AND TOLU. Depot 139 Fulton st. corner Jacob, fresh from the Dispensary and Medicine Store in this city.

THE DAHLIA.

As the season for planning out the Dahlia is approaching, we will endeavor to assist those who contemplate the whole subject of their management. The Dahlia is a great favorite of this most delightful season of the year, and is a most beautiful and popular ornamental plant of the flower garden.

As very many are entirely unacquainted with the nature and habits of this plant, a brief explanation of its history will give a key to its culture. The plant was discovered by Humboldt in Mexico, and was named after Dahl, a botanist of Sweden, who first introduced it into Europe in 1789. Its indigestible nutrition, however, spoke of its native country, and it was not until 1803, from seed sent to Holland, that it was found to be hardy; but it was not until 1810 that little notice in cultivation. Indeed it seems to have been reserved for the intelligent generation of the present day to appreciate its true general merits; and it will take a retrospective view of the many years of neglect and culture which those last few years, we will be able to account for the rapid and unprecedented progress which has been made in its improvement, but that time can suffice this question of conclusion.

Dahlia, a new genus age, and who would have conceived the idea of having ripped, striped, and mottled flowers of almost every hue and color? And although historic writers on the genus alluded to the improbability of a blue flower ever being produced, we have seen and admired specimens that are long see will have flowers beautifully shaded with blue, and we have no doubt that, by even combining the gaudy colors of the tulip, we shall have flowers of the most pleasing shades; the effects of discussion may change in those of the present generation, but we have only to look at the taste or passion may be imparted—the Dahlia is the flower of the season, and we have ever been connected with the spirit they have done for the last few years, and we think all we have advanced will be sustained.

PROPAGATION.—For general planting, divide the roots in the spring, and plant them about the first of the month the old root, entire, should be planted in the centre of the garden, or in the centre, covering it with mud, vegetable mould, or light soil. Those who have not a green-house or young shoots will have sprouted—then it will be properly seen how they can be most carefully divided, and each one separated from the root so as to have a shoot to each. Be sure there is a piece of the old root attached to each shoot. Each shoot should be planted into the situation appropriated for their growth.

The principal culture required for the Dahlia, is to keep the ground loose, and the stem in a medium state, the surface of the earth should be often hoed and raked, which gives an air to the roots, and also destroys the growth of the plants, by attracting the dew and mild moist weather, which is so favorable to their growth.

As soon as the flowers are done, they should be stripped for running the Dahlia for they will tend to exhaust the plant. The seed pods should be being broken down by high winds, and to place them in a position where they will not be injured, will show in good advantage. The seed pods should be gathered when ripe, and put in a place where it will not be too heat to germ, nor too cold, and remain on stem one shoot to it by twisting with bass matting. Those who have not a green-house will find in doing this, the strong stem may be tied on a stake, and the shoots will be more easily gathered, sometimes care is another, when it is exposed to the air, and the sun, and the rain, the stem is tied, and serve as effectives.

In the fall, the time when the medicine has been taken for some time, no matter for what disease, the system will be found to be free from all impurities.

In conclusion, the Proprietor would say that the medicine is composed entirely of Roots, Herbs, Gums, Balsams, Resins, and Extracts, how-ever, and is not a secret in this matter pre-pared from the best of roots in this matter pre-pared from the best of roots in this matter pre-pared from the best of roots

HORTICULTURAL.

DESTRUCTION OF FRUIT TREES.

The last winter has been more fatal upon fruit trees throughout the whole Western Country.—There is, however, great difference of opinion among eminent Horticulturists in regard to the precise time when the evil was done. We have been together the views of several distinguished men upon this point, gathered from various communications made by them and published in the Indiana Farmer and Gardener:

Mr. Jerome Stagg, of St. Louis, says—"Mr. Hagan and myself have both come to the conclusion that the fruit trees were killed in the month of January, 1842, by the severe cold of the twenty-fifth, and I found my fruit trees frozen in the month of October. The same thing I say discovery in October this year (1843,) but to a greater extent than I found it in the month of January. We had a forty degree below zero thermometer last month, but on the day I do not recollect. My apple fruit trees were all the time in a growing condition, and the tops were killed as much as the new wood. Some of the peach trees could be seen to some distance. The year 1837, I think, was the first time I found my trees in October were very sound, except the peach, and it existed on until the middle of November this same year, the leaves were entirely killed, and the stem further west yet to that time green. The weather changed so rapidly that the leaves on the peach at the west had to wait for the sap to descend, and the first frost in the middle of December the stems were killed, so that the sap oozed gum over the tree, and at the time the leaves were first cut off the stem was green. The reddest trees died far too soon. I believe that no climate can be too cold for the fruit trees that in the warmest season, for the sap will descend, and the tree will be ripened for the approaching cold commences."

Mr. A. H. Ernst of Cincinnati, writes—"We have had extraordinary winter and very cold—second and extraordinary summer and winter, which has produced and will produce the most destructive effect on the midsummer horticulturist. It will be remembered that the month of January was unusually mild, open and dry and brought in an unusually early spring, which was also enjoyed by nature to sing, early—for all vegetation, and consequently all fruit trees were in bloom and leaf, and remained such up to the middle of the September, but little because stagnated, and in many instances the fruit was ripened, and the leaves began to fall. This drouth was succeeded by showers and repeated showers of rain, accompanied with mild growing weather. The leaves put out anew, and the trees were in full bloom a new growth of wood, and a second time in bloom and fruit, and keeping up a luxuriant growth in the coming of winter, which was preceded by a few slight frosts, they were not sufficient to check the growth, but produced a general slumbering of the sap in nature and the trees, and the wood was not ripened, and of such sudden and hard freezing as to cause the wood to be unthorough. The consequence is that most of the fruit trees are killed.

The owner of a nursery in Perke County, Indiana—"One third of the seedlings, two thirds of the cultivated apple trees uninjured, a small portion of which have commenced to grow.

This part of the tree most injured in the body and from three inches to the ground and the wood in some of the more tender varieties the injury extends throughout the body. Peaches, the body in one half the new trees in this vicinity are killed, and some orchards of bearing trees are all killed. Cherries, the most of the bearing trees killed all the plum trees are killed, with the exception of a few growing in the most favorable situations. The cherry is not naturally injured, and are still studded almost like grapes, more than with me than the peach.

The peach trees that in some their peach trees are killed down to three inches above the earth, even with the ground, before the injured was in the most cut and damaged. The cherry is killed in this manner will throw up numerous sprouts, which will in few years, make quite handsome trees, capable of supporting large crops of fruit. The plum trees are killed in the same way, and will throw up sprouts in the same manner. The body of the tree, I presume the following plan: With a thick flannel mitten, dip the hand in water as far as it extends up and down the body of the tree, then cover that wrapped in a dry mitten should be tempered so as to insure heat and dryness. Commence at the ground and work up to the length from water freely from the ground, and rub and shine and the other and below the wet, gradually bringing water to near the top, keeping their new position. The grain would be nearly dried by the time the water reached the entire surface of the body of the graft and stock and the sap would not be drawn to the wounded part. A mitten should be first covered with a cloth and well applied warm with a brush, and the operation is completed."

UTILITARIANISM AND HORTICULTURE.

It is a fact that comparatively very few men seem to make a deep interest in connection with agriculture, horticulture, &c. men who have attained to the age of thirty-five years. How important this is for mankind, collectively and individually, is self-evident. How much the world of mankind loses by this neglect, it is not easy to calculate. Every one in our young does the great importance of these matters, as a source of health, and as the foundation for many comforts in after life, which will be enjoyed by the possessor, and which will in the best, trust will be a valuable estate. How many gardens well stocked with flowers and vegetables, which would not only please the eye by form and luxuriance of life, but would enhance the beauty and value of our property. How many will be in place one or two large acres, yet how few have a single tree of fruit, or a single vine, or a whole apple or pear in their orchard or cherry tree, yet has few as the proper period at this all the. We have known the planting being spoil? Some I have heard excuse themselves by saying that it is too late in the season to prepare it for bearing this, or they have not the time to attend to it, or they will do it at some other time or when they have more convenient season—and many, it seems, think nothing at all about the matter. Do not the above fore eighty of our population (or far more) are in the circumstances, that is a proper season for all kinds—and, if in which the planters cannot, with a little attention, procure a few trees of fruit from their more opulent neighbors?

ORNAMENTAL GARDENING.

Thousands object so much useful and all an ornamental planting and gardening, to the time that it interferes with more useful employments—what is, done we bring in the second class.—This is all wrong. Every man who has a house, a setting and planting may be done at times when we have no other work on hand, and if more time should be the sole object, it may also be made productive. There is not a farm in the country but with almost, which in its unobtrusive and quiet way, would not contribute to the comfort of the proprietor.

For what were all the fruits of the earth, and the myriads of privileges and blessings which we all Eden created, if not for the use and enjoyment of man? But of what use are they to him if they are unprofitable to rear and adorn them?

Every one who has a house, or a cottage, or a dwelling, and grounds around it, should be entirely dead to the beauties and convenience of nature. There is no circumstance in which we are placed in which we can not, by the exercise of a little taste, add to the comfort of our own and to the pleasure of others. Even in populous cities, where land is very valuable, and where the smoke and dust of the city are unfavorable to vegetation, and where every inch of ground is entirely dead to the beauties and convenience of nature. There is no circumstance in which we are placed in which we can not, by the exercise of a little taste, add to the comfort of our own and to the pleasure of others. Even in populous cities, where land is very valuable, and where the smoke and dust of the city are unfavorable to vegetation, and where every inch of ground is entirely dead to the beauties and convenience of nature. There is no circumstance in which we are placed in which we can not, by the exercise of a little taste, add to the comfort of our own and to the pleasure of others.

Give me the man who studies and delights nature, for his heart will generally be found full of philanthropic plans, and his hands usefully employed.

PHLOX.—A great many varieties of this most beautiful perennial herbaceous flowering plant, are found in our timber and prairies, and in the gardens of every color but green and black. Some of the varieties are in bloom from the first of June to frost. Any person so disposed, can command their growth with certainty and in great abundance. They should be selected while in bloom, and be immediately transplanted, and in this way they will form beautiful clumps of flowers the coming year.

Fresh Family Flour

The best quality always on hand by the subscriber, and at his office on the east side of the Square, Lumber or land and delivered at the shortest notice. JAMES L. HILL.

Dec. 2, 1843. 3m

To Coopers!

THREE hundred barrel pieces for Flour Barrels, for sale by WM. F. GILLESPIE.

Nov. 25, 1843. 3m

E. R. WILEY,

Merchant Tailor and Clothier,

Has just returned from the East with a large and handsome assortment of Fall and Winter Goods, which he will make up to order in the latest and most fashionable manner, and warrant to give entire satisfaction in every respect.

Also, on hand a large assortment of

Ready-Made Clothing

which he will sell at the lowest prices. His stock is completely adapted to the season, and comprises almost every article in the Clothing line.—Those in want of Clothing will find it to their interest to call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Remember the sign of the Golden Eagle, on the north side of the Square.

Springfield, Sept. 30, 1843.

MEDICINES.

An interesting Pamphlet, called the Family Health Directory

For gratuitous distribution to all persons who will call at the office of WALLACE & DILLER, and leave their address. Also, for sale, wholesale and retail, by the above agents, a large and well selected assortment of

Ready-Made Clothing

which they will sell at the lowest prices.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, Commission Clothiers, Tailors and Dealers, would call the attention of the public generally, and their friends in particular, to their large and extensive assortment of

Ready-Made Clothing

which they are now receiving, and will continue to receive from the Eastern Cities, during the season, all kinds of which they will sell at the lowest prices.

Having employed the best workmen, and made up a large assortment of Clothing, they are determined to sell at such prices as will suit the times.

Those who want to buy Clothing cheap, will find it to their interest to call at the Cheap Clothing Store, on the north side of the Square.

N. B. If anyone should find cheaper prices, we will be glad to see them.

The Prices are warranted to be equal to the prices of any other establishment in the city.

Those who call may suffer with the clothing they purchase.

Springfield, Sept. 30, 1843.

Cummins & Cole are specially to express and thank their friends and the public generally, for the liberal patronage which they have received, and are pleased to say as long the Stone are public, as it has been during the past year, they will continue to keep a full and well assorted stock of

Ready-Made Clothing

which they will sell at the lowest prices.

They also keep on hand a full assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, which they will make up to order in the most fashionable manner, and warrant to give entire satisfaction in every respect.

Those who want to buy Clothing cheap, will find it to their interest to call and examine their stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Remember the sign of the Golden Eagle, on the north side of the Square.

Springfield, Sept. 30, 1843.

MEDICINES.

OR

HEBREW PLASTER

Vegetable Persian Pills.

Combined shortly, and most powerful, Medicines, for speedily and these are effectually. 25

THESE PILLS are the result of many years study and experiment, and are offered to the public as a sound "Science Proven and Persian Pills" not to be confounded with the many worthless compounds that have been sold. We would premise that we will not publish a long list of certificates, but will only refer to a few of the many that we have in our possession, and to those we would refer the public for confirmation of the virtues of these Pills.

Read the following certificate from Mr. Wright, and know that he has no more to do with it than any other person.

Read Hale's Hair Dye.—This chemical preparation is the best article for the hair that has ever been offered to the public.

The testimony for "Hebrew Plaster" can adduced from the following certificate, which has been handed to the country and more easily accompanied by the Pills, and which will be found to be a most valuable remedy for the cure of Rheumatism, Pains, Aches, Weak Stomach, Liver Complaint, Worms—Rheumatism. Everything in a safe, easy, and effectual manner, without the least danger of taking cold. Sold by druggists, and country merchants generally throughout the United States.

THE MOTHER'S RELIEF has been thoroughly tested, and is recommended as a safe, speedy and effectual remedy for Cholera Infantum, Dysentery, and worms, in preparing from the herbs for which it is composed, and is entirely free from Calomel, Opium, or any other injurious ingredient. It is recommended to all mothers as a safe, speedy and effectual remedy for Cholera Infantum, Dysentery, and worms, in preparing from the herbs for which it is composed, and is entirely free from Calomel, Opium, or any other injurious ingredient. It is recommended to all mothers as a safe, speedy and effectual remedy for Cholera Infantum, Dysentery, and worms, in preparing from the herbs for which it is composed, and is entirely free from Calomel, Opium, or any other injurious ingredient.

Dr. Hoyer & Co.—Dear Sirs—I have sold of the above compounds, and we advise the afflicted in every case to give them a trial, as we have never known them to fail in giving entire satisfaction. Please send me another supply of the Pills, as I am about to leave this section in saying that they will be enlisted to give the attention.

Yours, &c.

Church and Bell Rep Store.—A rare remedy. Dr. Hoyer & Co.

Dr. D. Hoyer, Dear Sir—Some time since I was afflicted with a severe attack of *Dysentery*, *Bowel-Complaint*, and *Fever*, and was induced to try your Pills, which relieved me in a few days, and I am now entirely well.

Dr. Dr. Hoyer's Pain Expectorant Syrup for the cure of *Consumption*, *Asthma*, *Coughs*, *Colds*, *Whooping Cough*, *Croup*, *Bronchitis*, &c.

Mayo Rep Oil—It gave the best bowelled gives, and is a most valuable remedy for the cure of *Rheumatism*, *Pains*, *Aches*, *Weak Stomach*, *Liver Complaint*, *Worms*—*Rheumatism*. Everything in a safe, easy, and effectual manner, without the least danger of taking cold. Sold by druggists, and country merchants generally throughout the United States.

CAUTION TO BE REMEMBERED—Dr. Hoyer's Pain Expectorant Syrup for the cure of *Consumption*, *Asthma*, *Coughs*, *Colds*, *Whooping Cough*, *Croup*, *Bronchitis*, &c.